Sept. 29, 1917.

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THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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The Woman Citizen

A Journal of Democracy

Official Organ of the 2,000,000 members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

171 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

VOTES FOR WOMEN

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, Betty Graeme, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

The office of publication is at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. The business manager is Florence E. Bate.

The price of The Woman Citizen is five cents a copy ($1.00) for one year. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879.

The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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THE SUFFRAGE TRIUMPH IN THE HOUSE WILL BE REVIEWED IN FURTHER DETAIL IN THE OCT. 6TH NUMBER

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2. and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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THIS NUMBER IS DEDICATED TO MOTHERS EVERYWHERE WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR SONS TO DEMOCRACY

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 29, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Suffrage Triumphs in House!

LAST week the *Woman Citizen* was able to chronicle two great victories for suffrage in the United States Senate. This week it can chronicle a still greater victory in the House. Greater because of the greater obstacles successfully overcome, the House having long withstood all appeals to make easier the path of suffrage. On September 24, in this year of victory, 1917, after a heated two hours' debate, the Rules Committee's report recommending the creation of a suffrage committee for the House was adopted by a vote of 181 to 107. What this means in its full significance is that the suffrage amendment, which has been for months lying unreported in the Judiciary Committee, is rescued from the tender mercies of Mr. Webb, Chairman of that committee and a violent anti, and put into the hands of its special committee. It is the crowning achievement of the National American Woman Suffrage Association's legislative work at Washington during this session of Congress and its import to the suffrage scheme of things is vast.

It is likewise one more testimony to the working merit of the political philosophy of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The establishment of the committee has long been one of the points of application for the National's far-reaching efforts to secure the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. It completes the program of facilities for action for which the National Association has been fighting single-handed for years. That it will insure the early placing of suffrage on the House calendar nobody now doubts.

The *Woman Citizen* rejoices that this number, dedicated to mothers who are giving their sons to democracy, can herald a triumph which brings democracy immeasurably nearer to mothers.

The Irrepressible Ohioans

OHIO suffragists have not only won presidential suffrage this year. They have won it twice. On page 332 is set forth the judicial decision that makes it extremely unlikely that the suffrage referendum, fought for with more determination than discrimination by anti-suffragists, will be held in November, if ever. By the terms of that decision the petitions from 22 counties are thrown out and the valid signatures to the petition are reduced to a number considerably below the necessary requirement.

When the Ohio suffragists won presidential suffrage from the Ohio Legislature, a shout of gladness rocked the suffrage world. "Just like Ohio," said the suffragists. When the word went forth that the question would have to go to referendum those outside of Ohio who had some conception of the struggle ahead found comfort in the remembrance that Ohio suffragists were still led by Mrs. Upton, and that Mrs. Upton can make an ally out of an obstacle as easily as she can make two jokes grow where no joke grew before.

Ohio suffragists believe in the referendum when it is the will of the people, but they are very far from believing that bartenders and ward-heelers are able to speak authoritatively for the people. County by county they attacked the petitions. County by county they proved that the circulators of them were open to the charge of reprehensible activity in their zeal to carry out orders from higher up. In the result suffragists have won not only a great victory for Ohio, they have shown the moral and political calibre of women for the country. Because of the Ohio showing politicians and vested interests that work through politicians the country over are sure to move more slowly in any effort to throw dust in the eyes of a community that possesses wide-awake women informed as to the political game and able to oppose to it wisdom and honesty and directness of purpose, born of woman's faith in and hope for civic righteousness.

The Mother's Battle

THE mother's battle has to be fought, not once but each day. Each day the questioning, the debating, the struggle to comprehend the meaning of a world in which old standards seem to have been overturned.

To make the world safe for democracy! Is an abstract principle of government, then, worth so much, such great sacrifice, that it can take the most precious thing in life, nay even those things that it has taken a lifetime to possess, take the sons that the mother has guided through sickness, through the dangers of childhood, sons who have successfully met the snares of youth, who have conquered in college, and whose feet have just been set in their manhood's career?

To suffragists this counting the cost of a great principle of government is no new thing. The road of winning suffrage is not a flowery path. It has been rough to our feet. It has been weary to our spirits, but of the value of the principle of a real democracy, without distinction of sex, there has never been any doubt. That question has long been settled in the mind of every suffragist. To suffragists the principles of democracy are worth striving for, are worth sacrificing for, are even worth dying for.

Thus it happens that in this great world struggle there has been a notable readiness of suffrage sons to enlist in the war for democracy.

For instance, in Yonkers, the 1915 officers of the local suffrage association who themselves led the last battle for democracy in the New York State suffrage referendum, have fifteen sons in service, all officers. All their sons eligible for service have volunteered; none have waited for the draft (three sons are ineligible for physical reasons). One of the officers, Mrs. Robinson, has four sons in service, Mrs. Waite has three sons, Mrs. Thomas, two, and Mme. Pattou, two.

This is irrefutable testimony to the fact that patriotic mothers breed patriotic sons.

To many a mother has come the experience of watching beside the bed of one of her little ones during a severe illness. With faculties that refused to think she sat helplessly watching. Today in the mother heart of the country this same experience has been taking place. Breathlessly has each mother watched her sons making a great decision, going forth to danger and to an uncertain future. First, the pain of the personal sacrifice, then the pride in the son's patriotism. God grant that the final battle in the mother heart may end in rejoicing.

HENRIETTA W. LIVERMORE,
Honorary President of the Woman Suffrage Party of Yonkers, New York.

What Do Mothers Think of the War?

IF the Great War of Europe was brought about by the political and financial machinations of men, then there is no reparation! there is no sufficient punishment! The horror and stench of its awfulness cry to Heaven.

If the part of the United States is to assist in eradicating from the world autocracy and militarism, and their concomitant evils, then there is no sacrifice too great. Our sons are to fight for nothing less than the freedom of the world.

If a mother has faced death bravely in order to create a new life, then she has the right to expect that her son, so dearly bought, shall also face duty with brave courage and cheerfulness, even to death; 'twas for that she bore and bred him.

If America demands the services and the lives of these sons of mothers, then these mothers have the right to demand from their country for their sons, as they render this service, such patent decencies as: food honestly provided and prepared; quarters sanitary; surroundings moral; shelter and clothing adequate, during the days of training and waiting here, and "Over the Top," ammunitions honestly manufactured.

A sacrifice so great as the willing offering of our hundreds of thousands of sons to a conflict designed to make this great world a decent place for the living of the hundreds of thousands of sons and daughters yet unborn is none too great a sacrifice,—provided, that those who lead them carry on high, in the sight of them and of us all, the ensign of Freedom, Equality, Humanity—Righteousness.

It is difficult to see clearly or judge sanely, however, because of the vision of one dear face.

FRANCES DOANE TWOMBLY,
Equal Suffrage League,
Summit, New Jersey.

Giving and Understanding

THE mother, more than any one else, feels justified, through dutiful habit, in seeking to protect and spare her child. Hence, above all others, she is the one to whom the cause, for which her son makes sacrifice of the life she purchased for him, must be justified.

If in the name of patriotism, the government demands that she give her son, she, above all others, has the right to ask, "Among the virtues, where does this patriotism stand? What does it mean? Is it an emotion, fostered in the ignorant by the shrewd for mean or interested purposes? Or is it a fundamental principle by obedience to which God and Humanity are best served?"

To the mothers of America, the President and Congress, who decided that war should be, owe the surest responsibility. Much more than life they give to their country. Vital to them it is that no legal demands, no fear of punishment, no shrinking from a manufactured public opinion, no response to excitements, to a light love of adventure, no false slogan about an artificial honor decide the boy's fate.

At the door of every "port somewhere in America" from which at some appointed time the young shall sail, stands the spirit of American motherhood, giving, but not without question, because not without intelligent understanding of her duties and her rights, of her responsibilities, and her righteous prerogatives.

In the name of the God of Justice and Mercy, who is it that dares deny to these givers and molders of life in America a voice in the happenings of the years? L. C.

Mothers and Sons

THE Secretary of War wants 500,000 more men for the Army. A new draft is to be called out at once, and the war department needs equipment for 2,300,000 men. It asks just now for an additional appropriation of $287,416,000 for

needed supplies. Of this sum Secretary Baker needs $10,000,000 for ordnance service, $40,000,000 for supplies other than ammunition; $33,750,000 for ammunition; $76,676,000 for ammunition for target practices.—So the tale of needs runs.

Some of the millions and billions of dollars asked for will filter back into the pockets of men who make munitions and army supplies.

Of the millions of men asked for, all are sons of mothers. Mothers bore them and raised them. Not wealth but poverty will come to thousands of mothers whose sons go to the front. Neither glory nor fame will soften the loneliness of most of those whose sons leave them to fight for the freedom of the world. And mothers know it. Yet when their sons march out like men and offer their lives to their country these mothers choke back their tears, and say God speed.

Little headlines appear from day to day in the daily press, into which one may read bits of a world-wide tragedy.

From Houston, Texas, a mother, and of German descent, too, has urged her five sons to go out and fight for democracy. From Alabama and New York mothers are sending their sons, four, three, two or one, as the case may be,—all they have—to the service of America.

A woman in Hoboken, New Jersey, has sent seven sons into the war. Two are in the British Army, two are with the Canadian forces, and three are serving under the American flag.

This woman, says the public press, "will never be known as the woman without a country. She has through her sons deserved citizenship in England, Canada and America."

Yet she is a woman without a country. Her state refused two years ago to give her the right to vote on any measure affecting the welfare of the sons it is so glad to accept at her hands.

Our Fattest Year

SEVERAL kinds of crops, it is announced, are wonderfully good in the United States this year. One crop that has broken the record in 1917 is the crop of suffrage victories. To gain eight new states in one year is to get more than double the number we ever carried in twelve months before. The nearest approach to it was in 1912, when Kansas, Oregon and Arizona all came in together.

The suffragists have been reversing the experience of the children of Israel. They had seven fat years followed by seven lean ones. We had fourteen lean years—from 1896 to 1910—during which we did not carry a single new state. Then the years of rich harvests began. Washington gave women the ballot in 1910, California in 1911, Kansas, Oregon and Arizona in 1912, Illinois and Alaska in 1913, Montana and Nevada in 1914.

In 1915 suffrage was defeated in the four Eastern states that submitted the question, but in each it got a larger popular vote than the Republican party had received at the previous presidential election. In that year women were enfranchised in Denmark and Iceland. In 1916 the procession of suffrage victories moved over to the Canadian side of the border, and women were given a vote in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In 1917, victories multiplied on both sides of the line. Women were given the ballot in Rhode Island, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota and Arkansas; Ontario gave them a vote in state elections, and Canada's national Parliament has just given a vote in national elections to all women who are the mothers, daughters, sisters or wives of the soldiers in the field. Add to this the suffrage victories in England and Russia, and 1917 has indeed been a record year for the friends of equal rights.

And the harvest season of 1917 is not over yet. We are hoping before it ends to garner in New York state; and if the Federal Amendment does not come to crown the list, it will be because some members of Congress are blind to the plainest signs of the times.

A. S. B.

Women's War Service

THE help of women in war is proving invaluable. Few realize the extent to which it has already been drawn upon; and its amount is increasing day by day. Look at England alone:

Since July, 1914, 453,000 women have gone into the industries, 198,000 into the government establishments, 62,000 into the transport service, 50,000 into banking and finance, 307,000 into commerce; into the professions 21,000, into the civil service 89,000, and into local government work 47,000. There are now 5,000,000 women employed in the various occupations, not including domestic servants and women at work in military, naval and Red Cross hospitals; and the latest statistics announce that since the outbreak of war 1,256,000 men required at the front have been directly replaced by women.

As bakers, the women have set up a new record for economy, especially in the hospital service and at the officers' and sergeants' messes. In one case their careful management reduced the daily cost from 72 cents to 18 cents. More than 600 cooks and waitresses have been provided for the 200 English camps.

No wonder the British House of Commons voted for women suffrage, seven to one!

A. S. B.

The Lady With the Lamp

WHENEVER war comes upon the world, the vision of Florence Nightingale with the lamp rises like a star, the type to all minds of woman's work in war relief. It should be borne in remembrance that the two great pioneers in this field, who showed the way for all the rest—Florence Nightingale and Clara Barton—were life-long advocates of votes for women. Florence Nightingale wrote:

"You ask my reasons for believing in woman suffrage. It seems to me almost self-evident, an axiom, that every householder and tax-payer should have a voice in the expenditure of the money we pay, including, as this does, interests the most vital to a human being."

Just now the war taxes, coming down with an ever-increasing burden, give added weight to this argument. It never was so clear as today that the indirect taxes are even heavier than the direct ones, and that they press upon every consumer, whether man or woman.

A. S. B.

MRS. JAMES Z. MOORE,
of Spokane, Washington.

A Voting Mother

"The patriotic women of the far Northwest did not raise their sons to be slackers," according to Mrs. James Z. Moore, whose only son, Captain Lawson Moore, organized a machine gun battery in the Washington state contingent of the National Army at the first call for volunteers. "Far from 'feminizing' the community, woman suffrage gives women a greater feeling of responsibility toward the state, a deeper sense of the meaning of democracy. That has been demonstrated in the promptness with which the suffrage states filled their quotas," says Mrs. Moore. "I have only one son to give and son-giving is the greatest sacrifice that any woman can make for her country. The war seems very far away from us out here on the Pacific Coast, but I could not bear it if my boy had been a slacker."

MRS. R. V. MARTINSEN,
of Birmingham, Alabama.

The Mother on the Sidewalk

The mother on the sidewalk
As the troops are marching by
Is the mother of Old Glory
That is waving in the sky.
Men have fought to keep it splendid,
Men have died to keep it bright,
But that flag was born of woman
And her sufferings day and night;
'Tis her sacrifice has made it,
And once more we ought to pray
For the brave and loyal mother
Of the boys that go away.
There are days of grief before her,
There are hours that she will weep,
There are nights of anxious waiting
When her fear will banish sleep;
She has heard her country calling
And has risen to the test,
She has placed upon the altar
Of the nation's need her best.
And no man shall ever suffer
In the turmoil of the fray
The anguish of the mother
Of the boy who goes away.
You may boast men's deeds of glory
You may tell their courage great,
But to die is easier service
Than alone to sit and wait,
And I hail the little mother
With the tear-stained face and grave
Who has given the Flag a soldier—
She the bravest of the brave.
And that banner we are proud of
With its red and blue and white,
Is a lasting tribute holy
To all mothers' love of right.

EDGAR A. GUEST.

In the Philadelphia *North American.*

To the Mothers of Our Soldiers

Sad and weary mothers, women past your prime,
Plants whose bloom is withered, touched with silver rime,
Who have seen your little sons grow to stalwart men,
And can never hold a baby in your arms again—
How shall you be comforted when they say goodby.
All of them to suffer, and some of them to die?

Once there was a mother of a Son that died:
Blessed among women, though she saw him crucified.
Hers had been the sorrow, his the shameful death,
Had he stayed at home with her in quiet Nazareth.

—MARY, in the *Sun Dial.*

The Double Task

Giving two sons to serve her country, one on land and one on sea, a Nebraska mother has taken the place of one of her boys in the post office, and is doing her bit, and his, too, that he may be free to serve their common land.

An Alabama mother is manager of her son's business while he fights. From one end of the country to another extra burdens are being cheerfully lifted and borne by mothers.

"We somehow take for granted," says the Detroit *News*, "that motherhood is foreordained to self-surrender; that self-sacrifice is really her metier, and that for this very reason she will play her part well. That mothers are to give up their sons is a matter of course, and matters of course elicit neither comment nor commendation.

"The motherhood of America will pay its share of the war, just as Canadian mothers have done, in silent suffering. It is relatively easy for a young man to enlist, even though he faces almost certain death, if he believes he is giving his life for the liberty of his countrymen. It is indefinitely harder for the mother to give up her son; she would rather face death herself, if by so doing she could render her country the same service and save life. And this would be only repeating what in some real measure she has already done, when in bringing him into the world she had entered without fear into that strange borderland of suffering out of whose mingled joy and pain there came forth her first born hope.

"It will not be long before every one of us in one way or another will be bearing our share of the burdens of the most dreadful conflict ever witnessed by modern civilization. But the fiscal load will not compare with what the motherhood of the nation will have to bear."

Concerning Mothers

MRS. H. A. ROBINSON,
of Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. HENRY LEE BADHAM,
of Birmingham, Alabama.

Has Four Sons in Army

MRS. HENRY LEE BADHAM, a member of the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, and mother of ten children, is one of the best known women socially in Birmingham, Alabama. Her four oldest sons are in the army. Robert Badham is a first lieutenant in the Alabama Cavalry. Henry Lee Badham, Jr., is a private in the Aviation Corps at Atlanta, Georgia. Vernon is second lieutenant of artillery. William is at the camp at Fort Oglethorpe.

Another Alabama suffragist, who has sent her sons to the front is Mrs. R. V. Martinsen. They are, Ottocar H. Martinsen, of Fort Oglethorpe, and Richard A. Martinsen of the First Alabama Cavalry. When the first contingent of drafted men left Birmingham for their camp early in September, Mrs. Martinsen, representing the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association and the women of the city, made them a farewell address. She was the only woman on the program.

Mrs. Martinsen has taken the place of her eldest son, who was manager of the National Cash Register Company, of Birmingham, so that he might be free to go to camp. Wishing to help in a more personal way, she has made an offer, through the Birmingham Equal Suffrage Association, to teach French or German, both of which she knows thoroughly, to any person or group of persons free of charge. This offer will hold good for the duration of the war.

They Raise the Army

"Men fight wars, but it is the mothers of a nation who raise the army. They are the silent patriots. Given her will, every mother in this great land would go to war, if by so doing she could keep her sons in safety. It is easier to go than to send a boy.

"Yet war is not necessarily death. I try to comfort myself with this. Perhaps it will help other mothers. It is a hazard, but it is a thing of vast rewards and much cheerfulness, of democracy, of big moments and little feasts, of smiles and grumbling, of labor and rest, and of that joy in his own kind that only the boy knows. And underneath it all, buried deep and never articulate, is that feeling of doing his bit for his country which is the foundation on which a nation rests secure.

"I wish I could always remember these things. I have panicky times when the sun dies for me, and the world goes black. But I am like the other mothers. I shall go through with it, and I would not have things otherwise. I would not have my son do otherwise. He is still in his 'teens, but he is a man, and this is his country. I have not raised him to be a shirker."—*Mary Roberts Rinehart in The Altar of Freedom.*

A Letter About Mothers

"Dear Bill:

"We saw one of our boys off last night—off for France. . . . His brothers were with him, a sister, too, and his sweetheart. Yes, and his mother was with him. He introduced the gang to his mother, and after he had done so, somehow it seemed he became the secondary member in the group. She hadn't a tear. As the youngest brother said to me to-day, 'Wasn't she great though? Mother always was there in a pinch.'

"You can bank upon it, mother was 'there.' She said very little. She was not upset. She was the head of the family, lending them courage and strength, rather than requiring it of them, and giving up her oldest son—the boy who had taken the place of his dead father—to the service of his country with a dauntless spirit that matched his sacrifice.

"There were tears in her eyes when she got back from the train. But there were other things there, too—things that I couldn't describe and that I wouldn't if I could. The Kaiser had better look out for the boys who leave mothers like her, Bill. I'm strong for mothers."—From a son "somewhere in Minneapolis."

Balm for Sorrow

"And when they are gone, the blessed balm for our sorrow, the help through the long days of waiting, is work. Don't sit down in your own home and think. Get out and work."

—The Mother of Comingsby Dawson.

MRS. HENRIETTA LEVERMORE,
of Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. HENRY B. TWOMBLY,
of Summit, N. J.

GOOD-BY, MY MOTHER. GOOD-BY!

Sons of Suffra

Below are portraits of sons of mothers who are on the board of the Yonkers branch of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. All the men are officers. All of them enlisted; not one waited for the draft. No son of age for service who has not volunteered.

(Underwood and Underwood)

THE MOTHER ON THE SIDEWALK AS THE SEVENTH, NEW YORK, PASSED BY

GIVES FOUR SONS TO DEMOCRACY

Four sons of Mrs. H. A. Robinson of Yonkers (below) are in the army. They are: Sergeant Hamilton Whitney Robinson, Lieutenant Guy Robinson, Sergeant Henry Atwood Robinson and Sergeant James Hamilton Robinson.

THE "WAITH

OTIS B. THOMAS

Lieutenant Otis B. Thomas (left) is one of the two sons of Mrs. Thomas, also on the official board of the Yonkers Woman Suffrage Association.

Lieutenant Leland Logan (right) is the son of Mrs. Charles Logan, a director of the association and head of the Tenth Ward Club.

LELAND LOGAN

THE "ROBINSON

ragist Mothers

derwood and Underwood)

THE THIN BROWN LINE

A PICTURE LIKE THIS IS IN THE MIND OF EVERY MOTHER WHOSE SONS HAVE MARCHED AWAY

ITH BOYS"

GIVES THREE SONS TO DEMOCRACY

Three sons of Mrs. Byron Waite of Yonkers (at the left) are now at the front. They are Lieutenant Stanley Waite, Captain Malcolm Waite and Lieutenant Alan Waite.

VICTOR ELTING PATTOU

ON BOYS"

ALBERT BRACE PATTOU

Victor Elting Pattou (above) one of the sons of Madame Edith Pattou. He is in the Intelligence Service of the government. This service may mean work at the front in the most dangerous spot, or it may mean service in an office. Mr. Pattou is an able translator.

Madame Pattou's second son, Albert Brace Pattou, is at the left.

Lieutenant Russell B. Livermore (at right) is the son of Mrs. Henrietta Livermore, who founded the suffrage association of Yonkers, and was its first president. She is now chairman of literature in the National American Suffrage Publishing Company, and honorary president of the Yonkers Woman Suffrage Association.

RUSSELL B. LIVERMORE

Rousing Victory in House

SUFFRAGE is to have its own committee in the House.

This was decreed amid tense excitement, after a two-hour debate in the House on September 24, when the Rules Committee's report recommending the creation of a House Committee

MRS. MAUD WOOD PARK,
Chairman of Congressional Committee

on Woman Suffrage was adopted by a vote of 181 to 107. The fight against the rule was led by Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee, who objected to what he termed the infringement upon the jurisdiction of his committee. Members of the Judiciary Committee supported him, as did also Representative Garrett of the Rules Committee. Valiant speeches for the resolution, however, were made by Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee, and Representative Cantrill of Kentucky, both men notable as having previously opposed all suffrage measures. Representative Rankin spoke earnestly in behalf of the Committee.

Suffrage found, too, a new and vivid supporter in Representative Blanton of Texas. A feature of the debate was the courtesy of the men from the suffrage states, all ardent advocates of the amendment, in making way for the new comers who had things to say about suffrage. Some of the speeches made will go down in suffrage annals as eminently worth while, among others, Representative Cantrill's speech, which will appear in the next issue of the *Woman Citizen*.

Chairman Pou, after quoting from statements of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary and active presidents of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which has been urging the committee measure throughout the special session of Congress, concluded his speech by saying: "I am willing to rest the case on the statement of these distinguished women. A word to the wise is sufficient. This, Mr. Speaker, is a question that will not down. We have already in this body the first woman representative in the American Congress. She will not be the last. There will be others who will be elected to seats in this body. It seems to me the time has come to respond to this nation-wide demand, and give these women the committee they seem to me to be entitled to."

Opponents of the rule attacked the creation of a new committee as entirely unnecessary, on the ground that the Judiciary Committee was amply able to handle the suffrage question and had planned to report the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the House early in December. They also declared the rule to create the committee and the formation of the committee itself were "merely a sop thrown by politicians."

To suffragists familiar with the tender tactics of Chairman Webb, a violent anti, whose idea of "handling" the suffrage question was to keep it throttled, unreported, in the Judiciary, the news of this "infringement" on his prerogatives comes as an order of release.

At 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, where its indomitable Congressional Committee planned the victory long ago, there was great jubilation as the die was cast. Last week, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the committee, paved the way to success by sending to all House members the following letter:

"The National American Woman Suffrage Association, composed of state-wide leagues of women the country over and numbering two million members, asks your support for the recommendation of the Rules Committee to create a Committee on Woman Suffrage in the House.

"We believe that fair-minded men, whatever their views on the general question of woman suffrage, will agree that a principle of such undeniable national importance should be considered by a committee which has time for a thorough investigation of the subject. We consider it a matter of justice that the women of this nation, who are one-half its people, and share the country's burdens equally with the men, should be given this means of presenting their cause to Congress. We know, also, that the 8,000,000 women voters of this country, in nineteen states, expect this recognition of women's political interests.

"Lest there be any misunderstanding, let me make clear that our Association, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is president, has no connection with the small group of women, in a different organization, who have adopted the tactics of 'picketing' the White House. Through our national president and our state branches also our disapproval of such tactics has been repeatedly and emphatically declared."

Commenting on the situation, Mrs. Catt said:

"We are naturally gratified that the committee for which we had asked has been established by so handsome a majority. We are grateful to the many friends in Congress who espoused our cause and worked so gallantly to secure this splendid vote. We are a bit shocked, it is true, that any one in this twentieth century should be so out of touch with the real trend of civilization as to manifest so much bitterness and feeling, and so uncomprehending a state of mind as was evidenced by some of the speeches this afternoon. But, just the same, the next step in this country will be the vote on the federal suffrage amendment, which we confidently expect will pass both houses of Congress before next March."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw said:

"The action of Congress to-day shows that it is keeping abreast of the times. By creating this committee it is expressing its willingness to treat fairly the Federal Suffrage Amendment; and the fact that this committee can devote its entire attention to our question at the present time is of vast importance, since so many of our allied nations are taking steps for the enfranchisement of women, not alone as an act of democratic justice, but as absolutely necessary for the safeguarding of their national life. It would ill become this great republic, fighting for democracy, to fall behind in so just a movement."

Headway

ALASKAN women, who have had the suffrage since 1912, seem inclined to make the most of it in connection with the exorbitant price of sugar. The women's feeling about the matter was set forth by the president of the Seward Women's Club as follows: "Alaska women are said to enjoy the suffrage. We don't specially 'enjoy' it, but we will if we ever get a chance at the sugar trust."

* * *

In view of the fact that Great Britain is now about to enfranchise 6,000,000 of her women, you may be pleased to recall that Horace Walpole called Mary Wollstonecraft a "hyena in petticoats" for advocating the education of women in the eighteenth century, and that the Reform Act of 1832 was at pains specifically to disqualify woman by substituting the words "male person" for the word "man" of the earlier acts.

* * *

Two reform clauses have been added to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill in Great Britain. They provide that the consent of a young person under the age of 16 shall be no defense to a charge of indecent assault and that reasonable cause to believe that a girl was over 16 shall be no defense in case of seduction. The time for taking proceedings against the offender in these cases is increased to twelve months.

Promises from the Premier

PREMIER BORDEN, of Canada, has just made two promises to the women of Canada. In a letter to Mrs. J. U. Perry, of Vancouver, the Premier says that if he be returned to power in the coming national elections, it is his intention not only to confer the franchise upon women generally, but so to amend the naturalization act that there shall be no discrimination against women as compared with men.

If carried out this would be a far-reaching reform, setting women of Canada on the same plane with those of Australia, the only country where a woman may retain her full rights irrespective of the nationality of her husband.

Premier Borden's letter says that he intends to "place on the statute books" a measure granting the franchise to all women of British birth, and conferring upon women of foreign birth the right to seek and obtain naturalization on their own behalf so that they may thus become endowed with the same privilege after suitable residence in this country and perhaps after suitable educational tests.

"The measure should provide that a woman of British citizenship should not lose that citizenship upon her marriage, except with her own consent."

Suffrage

IN all likelihood there will be no referendum in Ohio this November. The chicanery and deceit practiced by anti-suffragists in collecting the names for the petitions for the referendum have had their own reward. The court has knocked out the petitions from 22 counties as not having been properly certified. Judge Frank Rathmell of the Common Pleas Court issued a temporary injunction at Columbus which prohibits the state referendum in November.

Anti-suffragists immediately announced that they would return the faulty petitions to the twenty-two counties for proper certification. In case this is done, the suffragists will again attack the petitions, supported by the added contention that there is no authority for an amended certification. The exposés made by the suffragists as to the character of the circulators of the petitions and the duplications, misrepresentations and actual deceit practiced in securing them, taken in connection with judicial decisions rendered adverse to the antis show plainly that the antis have not the ghost of a show and that Ohio, thanks to Ohio suffragists, is safe for suffrage.

MISS FLORENCE ALLEN, Attorney for the Ohio suffragists, charges that 25,000 of the signatures on the petitions, calling for a referendum on the Ohio presidential bill, are invalid; that in 65 of the 73 counties from which petitions were returned the county boards of elections were not scrutinized according to law; that in 33 counties the election boards did not file proper certifications with the Secretary of State; that in several counties the election boards violated the law in refusing to inspect the petitions.

Forged handwriting was much in evidence; there was proof of palpable fraud in connection with many of the affidavits. Petitions from five counties only showed no irregularities.

In the words of the Akron *Times:*

"If there is anything that should strengthen the cause of woman suffrage in Ohio, it is the disclosure that the petitions of the antis for a referendum on the Reynolds Act abound in frauds. Fraud is a confession of a weak cause. It ought to condemn its perpetrators in the eyes of all fair-minded voters."

BECAUSE Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton had her "ear to the ground" in 1916 and was sure some kind of victory was coming to the suffragists of Ohio, she sent over the state the slogan, "Get Ready." And Ohio did have victories. Presidential suffrage was won in the state. East Cleveland women won municipal suffrage. And the Supreme Court decision in reference to this case opened the door to suffrage in every charter city over the state. Columbus is the first state capital to grant municipal suffrage to women by a referendum vote of men.

These three victories came to Ohio as the result of getting ready. Now Ohio suffragists are getting ready for a big two days' Suffrage Convention at Dayton on October 24 and 25, and the special speaker of the Convention will be Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

WHEN Judge Rochford, of Indiana, decided that the women of Indiana may not exercise the partial state and municipal suffrage granted by the Legislature last winter, he set forth that "the privilege of voting, being a constitutional grant, can only be altered by constitutional action."

MRS. A. L. BAILEY,
of St. Johnsbury, the new leader of the Vermont Suffragists.

"Suffrage is not an inherent or natural right," he says, "and not a necessary incident to citizenship. It is a privilege possessed by those to whom it is granted. In this state the right of suffrage is governed by the constitution and not by statutory regulation." Judge Rochford ordered that a permanent restraining order be granted to prevent the women from voting, as was asked by W. H. Knight, who brought the suit. But he held that in view of the fact that the case is to be taken to the Supreme Court at once, he would not issue the restraining order against registration, for the reason that upon its final determination it can be determined whether or not a permanent injunction should be granted. He declared: "In the judgment of this court women should be permitted to register in order that a hardship or injustice will not be worked upon any one, and if the court of last resort should differ with the opinion of this court, a restraining order or a permanent injunction would visit a hardship and an irreparable injury upon the women who desire to register and vote."

This decision is not at all surprising: it has been anticipated for some time. We are not discouraged, but hope for a reversal by the Supreme Court, as happened in Illinois. Hundreds of fresh recruits for suffrage have been raised up by the recent treatment of the matter in our state. The decision a month or so ago that the Legislature had no right to call a constitutional convention was generally understood to have been prompted by the belief that woman suffrage would go into the new constitution. People were much aroused over that decision: this later one will still further animate them with a feeling of rebellion against measures so unjust and so manifestly dictated by "the interests" that uniformly oppose woman suffrage everywhere.

We have but one course: to fight on and fight ever until the victory is won by means of a Federal Amendment, which we expect the coming winter.

G. J. C.

AT the outbreak of the war, the 500,000 women enrolled in the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, who had long been devoting themselves to the struggle for equal rights, sacrificed their own campaign in order to do war service for the government. Their action took the form of an offer to the Governor of the Empire State "for whatever service he might deem necessary in the war with Germany."

Since that offer, made in the capitol at Albany, the women of this party have given strong support to the government. In two counties they took entire charge of the census-taking. In New York City they enrolled 11,000 women to do the work in 400 registration bureaus. In every county they did all that was given them to do. In Warren County alone they arranged 35 Chapters of the Red Cross. Their suffrage teams raised money for the Red Cross, sold $4,000,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, and in many rural counties arranged canning clubs and sent speakers on food conservation tours. The Suffrage Party in New York City gave $22,000 for army units, one at Plattsburg, the other at Camp Upton, L. I. The Suffrage Party is now canvassing the women of the state with the Hoover Conservation pledge.

There are today 1,000,000 women enrolled in the New York State Woman Suffrage Party doing war service work, and while they have been devoting their time, energy and money to this government service, the men of Russia, France and England have pledged themselves to give the vote to women. In New York State this much needed reform is no longer in the hands of the Legislature. It is a question to be passed upon by the voters.

Because of the service to the state and the nation by women, these 1,000,000 women now find themselves with an empty treasury, with election day only a few weeks off. In order to bring their cause before the public they are devoting one week to suffrage sacrifice.

THE personnel of the new Legislative Committee of the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland, recently announced by the executive board, shows a group of women well equipped for the work. Mrs. Robert Moss of Annapolis, the chairman, is a woman experienced in the legislative side of suffrage work. Baltimore is represented on the committee by Mrs. Frank Ramey, corresponding secretary of the League, and Mrs. William M. Maloy, secretary of the Woman's Section of the Maryland Council of Defense. It was upon the sage advice of Mrs. Ramey, then temporary chairman of the Legislative Committee, that the woman suffrage bill was deferred until the regular session of the Legislature in December instead of being pushed at the special session in the spring. As secretary of the Woman's Committee of the Maryland Council of Defense, Mrs. Maloy has come to be one of the best known and most influential women in the state. The other members of the committee are Mrs. Edward Koch of Woodside and Mrs. C. E. Rowe of Riverdale. Mrs. Koch is known as one of the ablest suffrage workers in Montgomery county and is secretary of the county league. Beside her duties as secretary of the Prince George's County Woman Suffrage League, Mrs. Rowe is publicity chairman of the Woman Volunteer Service Committee of the county's Council of Defense. The Maryland Woman Suffrage League is the youngest offspring of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, being only a few months old. Beside its own campaign for presidential suffrage and besides lending its support to the drive on Congress for a federal amendment, the League has engaged in the National Association's war work program.

Summary

Where Women Vote

When men in public office testify to the efficacy of woman suffrage, its opponents say, "Oh, there speaks the politician currying votes." But it is as easy to get endorsements of suffrage from business and professional men of suffrage states, as from men in public office in those states. For instance:

Mr. Charles Hebberd of Spokane, Washington, one of the leading business men of eastern Washington, whose public-spirited record was recently recognized by the presentation to him of a life membership in the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, has this to say on the working of woman suffrage in Washington state:

"That women are at least as capable as men to exercise this function of citizenship is evidenced by the known fact that in institutions of higher education attended by both sexes the average degree of proficiency attained by female students is somewhat higher than the average of male students.

"That women make right use of the ballot is evidenced by recent legislation in this and other suffrage states. In this state there is no disposition whatever to regret the granting of suffrage to the women of the state.

"That women actually do exercise the function of voting when accorded them is evidenced by the following facts: The proportion of female to total population in the state of Washington, according to U. S. census reports, is 42 3/10%. In the general election of 1916, the proportion of women registered for voting in this city was 40 1/10% of the total registration.

"That voting is not confined to any one element among women is evidenced by the distribution of this woman registration. Eliminating one ward, composed largely of downtown hotels and lodging houses in which men predominate, the other four wards, representing somewhat diverse elements of population, show a variation in woman registration of only 1 4/10%. From the foregoing data, it is evident that women in all stations of life exhibit an equal interest with men in political matters.

"The women of the state have shown a keen appreciation of the ballot, and have worked faithfully with men in political matters. They have not, however, shown any disposition or desire to run politics or the government.

"In elective offices of this city and country there is only one woman office-holder. In state elective offices there is only one; and in the state Legislature there is only one woman member. Office-holding may be expected, however, to be the next step in woman's political enfranchisement. Her increasing activity in commerce and industry and in professional work must necessarily hasten her complete political enfranchisement, both in the state and in the nation.

"Washington men believe in woman's suffrage as a logical development of growing democracy. They have tried it, and found the result good."

France Accepts Hospital Unit

THAT the French government will accept the first mobile hospital unit composed entirely of American women, has been announced to Dr. Caroline Finley, director of the unit, by the French High Commissioner, Tardieu.

In July this woman's unit, which is accredited to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and has the backing of the National American Suffrage Association, was offered to the United States government. Women, however, are not eligible to the U. S. Medical Reserve Corps upon which the government draws for its medical quota, and the offer was reluctantly declined. The women then tendered their unit to the French nation and were received with open arms.

"Since America's entrance into the war, this is the greatest gift to France," is the way one of the French Commission characterizes the work these women have undertaken.

Primarily this work, which will follow closely the lines carried out by the New York Infirmary, will be among women and children in the devastated area and as close as may be necessary to the actual firing line. But upon request, in times of necessity, the unit has agreed to extend its activities to include the care of the military wounded. Owing to the pressing needs of the army upon the medical profession, women and children in the occupied districts have been altogether without medical aid.

Dr. Finley will leave early in October for France to complete arrangements, and as soon as the necessary equipment is gotten together the unit will follow, probably in December. Dr. Anna I. van Sholly, treasurer of the organization, will have charge of the preparations here, assisted by the other two members of the original executive committee, Dr. Alice Gregory and Dr. Mary Lee Edward.

It is planned to have a hospital of 100 beds and, in addition, to have small flying auxiliary units, whose work will extend over a wide territory and who will be directed from the base by means of ambulances. The hospital will be equipped with every modern device. The personnel of the unit will include gynecologists, general surgeons, obstetricians, a radiologist, bacteriologist, dentist, pharmacist, 21 nurses, 20 nurses' assistants, chauffeurs, a bookkeeper, recording clerk, an electrician, a dispensary clerk, a plumber, mechanic, orthopedic mechanic, laboratory technician, X-Ray technician, housekeeper, cook, seamstress and helpers.

London's Policewomen

London has more than three hundred policewomen whose services cover a wide range from protecting children from physical and moral perils to keeping order and quiet during Zeppelin raids.

The Pragmatic Test

WHEN Professor Willie James popularized the word "pragmatism" for a politely puzzled world everybody's thought flew surreptitiously to the dictionary. Professor James went on to explain. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating—that's all it means," declared the Professor. "If it works—that's the supreme test." Applying the pragmatic test to suffrage, then, it works. Perhaps no set of men is more competent to testify than the Governors of the suffrage States. Every year they are called upon to refute irresponsible aspersions upon the political outworking of suffrage. Every year they rally with stronger testimony in behalf of suffrage. During recent weeks a new, 1917, sheaf of gubernatorial testimonials has come to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

From California:

Governor Hiram Johnson writes: "Equal suffrage has stood the test most admirably in this State. In California's governmental achievements of the last six years, which we boast are unsurpassed by any other State, women have played an important and conspicuous part, and have fully justified and vindicated the amendment of 1911 granting them suffrage."

From Kansas:

Governor Arthur Capper is one of the truest friends suffrage has. He says: "Enemies of suffrage say the women do not want to vote and will not vote if given an opportunity. Nothing is further from the truth so far as Kansas is concerned. An investigation has shown that the woman vote in Kansas is only about 15 per cent. less than the male vote. When given the opportunity women not only vote, but they vote right; they use their ballot with intelligence and discrimination, and have been a distinct force in making Kansas the great state that it is. So I am not afraid to trust the women with the ballot in every city and every state in the Union."

From Idaho:

Governor Alexander says: "Our women are as good wives and mothers as there are in the world, and our men are as loyal and chivalrous as you will find any place on earth, and they work hand in hand for the upbuilding of the commonwealth and meet at the ballot box with equal rights and privileges. We are proud of this, and we are not interested in what someone might utter for the purpose of furthering a particular propaganda. Idaho is willing to bear the verdict of fair-minded men and women who take the trouble to ascertain the truth."

From Wyoming:

Governor Kendrick "Is fully in accordance with woman suffrage."

James McCreery & Co.

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Last Laughs

"How did Tompkins happen to fall downstairs?"

"Why, his wife said, 'Now, Claude, be careful!' And as he is not the man to be dictated to by any woman, down he went."

Bertie (whose motor has broken down and who is compelled to ride in a trolley): "Bah Jove! I had no idea these affairs were so popular."—*Judge.*

Porter: "All the lower berths are taken, sir."

Stout passenger: "That's all right. Give me an upper berth over some thin, nervous man. When he sees me he'll be glad to exchange!"—*Stray Stories.*

"I hope they don't make any further efforts to make our money artistic."

"Why?"

"Every time they bring out a new coin it buys less than its predecessor."—*Washington Star.*

The Frenchman did not like the look of the barking dog barring his way. "It's all right," said his host; "don't you know the proverb, 'Barking dogs don't bite'?" "Ah, yes," said the Frenchman, "I know ze proverbe, you know ze proverbe; but ze dog—does he know ze proverbe?"—*Christian Register.*

Since we now have eminent British, French, Italian, and American authority for the statement that the war is to be finally fought out and won in the air, the time-honored figure of speech, "He flew to his country's defense," assumes a meaning which even the poets of other days probably did not dream of attaching to it. —*Christian Science Monitor.*

A little Columbus girl had never seen her Uncle Sam, but she had heard of him often. He came from Indianapolis to visit her the other day, and she was somewhat surprised.

"Don't you think Uncle Sam is a nice looking man?" her mother asked.

"Yes," she admitted, "but where are his red, white and blue clothes?"—*Indianapolis News.*

Little four-year-old Bessie was putting on her shoes for the first time, and got them exchanged.

Going to her mother, she said, triumphantly: "See, mamma, I got my shoes on."

"Oh!" said mamma, "but you have them on the wrong feet."

Bessie looked down doubtfully and said: "I don't see how that can be. These are all the feet I got."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

"What do you suppose has come over my husband this morning, Sophia?" exclaimed a conscientious little bride to the new servant. "I never saw him start down town so happy. He's whistling like a bird!"

"I'm afraid I'm to blame, mum. I got the packages mixed this morning, and gave him bird seed instead of his regular breakfast food, mum."—*United Presbyterian.*

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Near Fifth Avenue

Preparedness in Virginia

In Claremont county, Virginia, suffragists are so sanguine about an early opportunity to vote that they have organized a class in civil government and political economy in order to be ready for enfranchisement.

Psycho-Analyzing Miss Anthony in 1852

HE did it blind-folded and it is not recorded that she told him her dreams. Instead, following a fashion of an earlier day, he felt the bumps on her head. His name was Nelson Sizer and the year was 1852 when the study of phrenology held public attention much as psycho-analysis is doing today.

"You have," he told her, "a finely organized constitution and a good degree of compactness and power. There is such a balance between the brain and the body that you are able to sustain mental effort with less exhaustion than most persons. You have an intensity of emotion and thought which makes your mind terse, sharp, spicy, and clear. You always work with a will, a purpose and a straightforwardness of mental action. You seldom accomplish ends by indirect means or circuitous routes, but unfurl your banner, take your position and give fair warning of the course you intend to pursue. You are not naturally fond of combat, but when once enlisted in a cause that has the sanction of your conscience and intellect, your firmness and ambition are such, combined with thoroughness and efficiency of disposition, that all you are in energy and talent is enlisted and concentrated in the one end in view.

"You are watchful but not timid, careful to have everything right and safe before you embark; but when times of difficulty and danger arrive, you meet them with coolness and intrepidity. You have more of the spirit of acquisition than of economy; you would rather make new things than patch the old. Your continuity is not large enough. You find it at times difficult to bring the whole strength of your mind to bear upon a subject and hold it there patiently in writing or in speaking. You are apt to seize upon fugitive thoughts and wander, unless it be a subject on which you have so drilled your intellect as to become master of it.

"You have a full development of the social group. I judge that in the main you have your father's character and talents and your mother's temperament. You have the spirit of her nature but the framework is in the main like the father. You have large benevolence, not only in the direction of sympathy but of gratitude. You have frankness of character, even to sharpness, and you are obliged to bridle your tongue lest you speak more than is meet. You have mechanical ingenuity, the planning talent, and the minds of others are apt to be used as instruments to accomplish your objects. For instance, if you were a lawyer, you would arrange the testimony and the mode of argument in such a way that the best final result would be achieved. You judge correctly of the fitness and propriety, as well as of the power, of the means you have to be employed. You would plan a thing better than you would use the tools to make it. Your reasoning organs are gaining upon your perceptions. At fifteen your mind was devoted to facts and phenomena; of late years you have been thinking of principles and ideas. You are a keen critic, especially if you can put wit as a cracker on your whip; you can make people feel little and mean if they are so, and when you are vexed you can say very sharp things.

"You are a good judge of character. You have a full development of language devoted rather to accuracy and definiteness of meaning than to volubility; and yet I doubt not you talk fast when excited—that belongs to your temperament. Your intellect is active and your mind more naturally runs in the channel of intellect than feeling. It seeks an intellectual development rather than to be developed through the affections merely. You have fair veneration and spirituality but are nothing remarkable in these respects. Your chief religious elements are conscience and benevolence; these are your working religious organs and a religion that does not gratify them is to you "as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

Ida Husted Harper relates that those who knew Miss Anthony will testify to the accuracy of the analysis. It is only fair to Mr. Sizer's powers of clairvoyancy to add that he did not know Miss Anthony's name and even if he had she was only 33 at the time and the salient characteristics which he nailed and named had not then become the speaking evidence that they later became.

Women as City Housewives

Women farm agents are for the first time to be placed in the larger towns and cities, according to recent plans made by the Department of Agriculture.

The use of city agents is a new feature made desirable by the present food crisis.

Suffrage Leader Sought for War Service

Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, has asked Mrs. Solon Jacobs of Birmingham, Alabama, to be the Alabama representative on her committee.

Mrs. Jacobs has been identified with the Alabama suffrage movement for so long that the suffragists feel themselves honored by the fact that she is chosen.

A Correction

In Mrs. Harriet J. Roworth's contribution in the August 18th number, page 202, she was made, through proofreader's error, to refer to "Joel" Hazard, instead of Thomas Hazard, as Mrs. Roworth's own copy read.

One Woman's Superfluity is Another Woman's Bargain

and both help the New York State Campaign. Look over your cupboards and send us everything of every kind you can spare. We will send for or pay express or post.

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Help Win the Vote in New York State, November 6th, 1917

GIVE TO US BUY FROM US

The Woman's Parade

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, is the day set for the great Woman's Parade, to which an invitation is extended to every woman in New York state by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

One of the big features of the parade will be the carrying through the streets by 2,500 volunteers the signed lists of the names of one million women who are enrolled in the state for woman suffrage—1,006,503 women—attached to great pieces of beaver board. This is considered to be one of the most telling answers to the anti-argument that women do not want suffrage that could be made.

This is not, however, to be exclusively a suffrage parade. It is, as its name signifies, essentially a woman's parade, and every woman in the state, be she suffragist or anti, young or old, white or black, rich or poor, is invited to join its ranks.

Mrs. William Hayes, who has been appointed by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse as Parade Chairman, announces that one-half million pledge blanks have been printed, to be distributed broadcast throughout the state and signed by women who will march in some section of the most tremendous and striking woman's pageant which ever passed up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square, "rain or shine."

The parade is to be closely associated with the war and with woman's work in the great struggle for democracy. There will be a division of the wives and mothers of soldiers and sailors, and another, of women who are doing, or already have done, patriotic service. By present indications, these divisions will be overwhelming in their number. The first division will be of the officers, leaders and captains of the Woman Suffrage Party. There will be a division of women in industry, of business and professional women, teachers' division, division for tax-paying women, division for the Men's Section, and numerous others.

At Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 3rd, the first big mass meeting of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party during the 1917 campaign will be held.

Hon. Livingston Beeckman, Governor of Rhode Island; Everett H. Colby; John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Correction; John Mitchell, Chairman of State Industrial Commission; Thomas Mott Osborne; William Fairchild Varnum; Samuel Untermeyer; Richard Billings; Franklin M. K. Cutcheon; Victor Morawetz, and Frederick Peterson will speak.

The meeting will be a "Men's Experience Meeting," like that held at the Colony Club last winter, and all the men above mentioned will take occasion to tell how they became converted to suffrage and why they are suffragists. It is expected that the testimony of these prominent men will be so convincing that numerous others from the audience will hit the suffrage trail on that evening.

Although the box seats in the house are for sale, the seats in the body of the house are free. It is expected that this first big demonstration for suffrage will bring out in full force the suffrage cohorts of the city. A number of the boxes have already been taken by prominent suffragists. The hall will be elaborately decorated in suffrage colors and there will be patriotic music and singing.

Far-Sighted Preparedness

Peter and Margaret, the children of Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, of New York, are determined to have the world safe for democracy by the time they grow up.

Pickets and Protests

WHEN the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor met in state convention this month, the picketing methods of the National Women's Party in Washington were condemned, but no resolution of protest was passed, according to press reports. To condemn picketing in the abstract is foreign to the purpose of labor, as of suffrage organizations. Suffragists have met the Washington situation by a specific condemnation of a specific act of picketing at a specific time.

In adopting the resolution asking woman suffrage, Frank H. McCarthy, chairman of the committee on resolutions, said that his committee had approved the resolution, not only as a war measure, but because they believed women were entitled to the ballot as human beings.

Another Congresswoman

As a result of the recent election in Alberta, Canada, another woman becomes a member of Alberta's Legislative Assembly. She is Roberta Catherine MacAdams, now serving at the military hospital in Kent, England. Miss MacAdams before the war was supervisor of domestic science in the Alberta public schools and has done much toward organizing women's institutes in that province.

She is a dietetic expert in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Besides Miss MacAdams, there were twenty men candidates for the two legislative memberships.

Alberta enfranchised its women last year and has already elected its first woman member of Parliament, a Mrs. McKinney, who enters the Alberta Legislature as an independent in politics.

Miss MacAdams says she has been elected to provide for the protection of the interests of overseas men and of their dependents and to see to it that their claims are regarded in any legislation which may be enacted.

Her clientele is the 38,000 soldiers and nurses from Alberta, who are now in England and France. They were given the privilege of selecting two representatives, and a notable feature of the election was the absence of politics as a determining factor.

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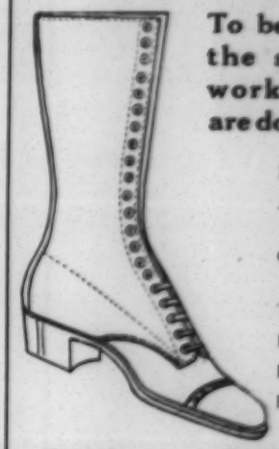

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The shoes are absolutely waterproof, soft, flexible and a comfort to the woman who is constantly on her feet. In tan grain leather.

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Your Husband's Nationality and You

THE condition by which in almost every country a woman is forced to take the nationality of her husband has worked such hardships in Europe during the present war that on April 17 of this year the International Woman Suffrage Alliance called a special meeting on the nationality of married women.

A questionnaire had previously been sent out to various countries concerning the status of married women and the answers returned showed that in all countries, except the Commonwealth of Australia, an alien woman acquires the nationality of the country by marrying one of its subjects. In Australia alone she has a choice whether she will accept her husband's nationality or not. Australia alone sent back an unequivocal answer to the question whether a woman must lose her own nationality by marrying an alien. This answer of an equal suffrage state rang out a challenge to the world: "British born women retain full rights irrespective of the nationality of their husbands."*

The occasion of the meeting to consider the nationality of married women was the fact that French women married to Germans had been sent out of France into Switzerland and considered as alien enemies. The same thing was true of German women married to French men. In many instances these exiles were without sufficient allowance for themselves and their families. Thus the injustice of the position of married women forced to accept a nationality against their will was made manifest by the unusual international chaos of the present war.

* By personal application an Australian woman may retain her nationality. Where no application is made she keeps that of her husband.

The Book Stall

The Long View for the Business Girl

A little monograph has been published in the Columbia University Quarterly by Julia Searing Leaycraft, and Mary J. Bush on the College Alumna's work. It gives a brief sketch of the growth of economic independence among American women. In effect, it is a report of the work of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations and it records such distinct advances along the whole front of women's professional activities as a gain both in better pay for teachers and in a more deliberate choice of profession on the part of all college women; more calls from business houses than the Bureau can fill; a more and more sympathetic and open-minded attitude on the part of college faculties in regard to making curricula in some measure fit into the scheme of life work for women.

The monograph shows further that there is increasing activity on the part of most women's colleges in the matter of placing their graduates in all sorts of jobs. It is beginning to be understood in academic circles that expensive college courses for girls are expected to lead to self-supporting positions upon graduation.

Mrs. Leaycraft and Mrs. Bush assert that one thing needed by professional applicants and their parents is "the long view" of a girl's professional work. In the main the world is moving away from the idea that a girl is to use a remunerative position only as a hyphen between college and matrimony. The need is present for the girl's life-work to be planned with a view to the continuance of vocational interest.

Further work of the Bureau will include efforts to find out by means of a questionnaire sent out to successful women in business and professions what electives in college courses were most helpful to them in fitting them for their present posts.

Miss Kittredge's Book

A real text book for the home maker? Why not? If a large fraction of the married women of the country have adopted the profession of housekeeping as theirs, they need to study it. Mabel H. Kittredge's *Home and its Management* is an authoritative book, because it is written by one who really knows.

Miss Kittredge is president of the Association of Practical Housekeeping Centers in New York City. In this position she has instituted and carried on the chain of model houses connected with the city's educational system, where young girls are taught in a practical way every detail of housekeeping from the draughts in the kitchen stove to marketing on the budget plan. Her book is arranged in a series of short chapters and paragraphs, in which every detail of housekeeping is described. The latter half of the book is devoted to practical cooking recipes.

The Home and its Management, by Mabel Hyde Kittredge. The Century Co., $1.50.

MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA!!

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE *for the* INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS *of the*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WAR WORK

PETITION THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO DEMAND THE FOLLOWING

STANDARDS OF INDUSTRY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

1. Adult labor.
2. Wages—
   a. The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.
   b. Equal pay for equal work.
   c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
   d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime

PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

City Worker's World

If selection were possible where so much is valuable, it might be true to say that the chapter on "Health" in Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch's *City Worker's World* gives more information important to women than any other in the book. It certainly proves that women who live in a city and wish to improve its conditions need the ballot. The author has outlined a vigorous policy for public health: the elimination of race poisons, such as alcoholism; the standardization of work conditions, especially in regard to elimination of fatigue; public insistence on and provision for adequate sanitation; education in personal hygiene.

Not one of these things, of course, can be carried out completely without legislation and legal enforcement. Mrs. Simkhovitch is a suffrage worker herself. Indirectly, her entire book is a call for the enfranchisement of women. "The women of the industrial family are full of wisdom, responsibility and realism. When they get interested in politics," writes the author, "it is not to abandon responsibility, but rather to give it a new and delightful flavor. The world is interesting and this new flood of interest flows back into the home and vitalizes it. Women see their own work in its larger aspects." *The City Worker's World in American.* By Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch. The Macmillan Co., N. Y. $1.25.

Our Ups and Downs

On elevators, for instance. More than two hundred girls and women are already operating apartment house elevators in this city. Downtown business houses have also started training women to take the place of drafted men. It may be possible through this readjustment of labor to center public attention upon the situation so as to secure fair hours and fair wages for elevator operators. They have never had either. As things are now some of the girl employees are working 99 hours a week. To the casual inquirer it would seem as if a certain labor law supposed to obtain in New York State cracks in two about here. The National American Woman Suffrage Association, keenly interested in protecting women's work in all the labor readjustments made necessary by the war, is checking up on this particular situation with care.

Concerning Maine

A Colorado woman writes: "Well the Mossbacks of my native state quite met my expectation. I am glad I moved West."

A prominent Washington woman writes: "I was grieved over the news of the returns in Maine, my native state. I'm glad I came away."

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"The Linen Store"

Fifth Avenue, New York

Reg. Trade-Mark

Direct attention to the new Fall stocks displayed in their Women's Wear Departments. Like the other sections of the store, these cater only to good taste and deal only in reliable quality. The favorite materials and colors for Gowns, Suits, Coats, etc., in vogue for the coming season are here in abundance, as well as Lingerie, Underwear, Neckwear, etc.

Gowns, Coats, Suits, Etc.

Street Frocks in Serge with smart pleatings in the new styles, $12.95, 15.95, 23.95 and up.

Tailored Suits in Wool Jersey, Oxford Mixtures, Wool Velours, Gabardines, etc., $32.75, 36.00, 38.50 and up.

Afternoon Dresses, Crepe de Chine, Soft Satins, Satin Charmeuse, in fascinating new colors and conceits, $21.50, 25.00 and up.

Evening and Dinner Gowns, Satin Charmeuse, Georgette Crepe, Silks, Chiffon Taffeta, trimmed with figured net, $23.95, 35.00, 36.50 and up.

Coats in the fashionable bulky cut, in Velours, Tweeds and Plaids, $27.75, 28.50, 36.50 and up.

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Somehow the French still manage to send us attractive embroideries and new designs in fine Lingerie. We are also showing the beautiful new Hand Embroidery that is now being produced in the Philippines and a choice assortment of American Lingerie, which constantly improves in beauty.

Night Gowns, $1.95, 2.75 and up.

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Corsets—Newest Fall Styles in Batiste and Coutil Corsets to fit all figures.

Write for our new Fall Catalogue

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Courses to large or small groups on Women in Industry, Women and Civics, The Woman Movement. Four or six lectures in each course, as desired.

Engagements booked for the Middle West through Florence J. Hoover, 220 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

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ARMENIAN POEMS

***Rendered into English Verse by* ALICE STONE BLACKWELL**

For sale for the benefit of the Armenian Relief Fund, by W. Nesbitt Chambers, Room 616, Ford Building, Boston, Mass. Price $1.50.

Lord Bryce calls the book "a most interesting product of Armenian poetical genius."

Miss Alice Fletcher, writing of the meeting of a Literary Society in Washington, D. C., said:

"I read on that occasion several of your beautiful translations of Armenian poems, and was delighted with the interest and enthusiasm they evolved. There were many learned and famous folk there. Armenian poetry was a new realm to almost all, and stirred an interest in the Armenian people in a new manner, along new lines."